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UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES

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MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG.

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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

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WATERS.OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY
is replete with the best Machinery, embodying
all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying up with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," and all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

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PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALTZ WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that are dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

WATSON'S
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.
Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected Fresh Fruit.

Raspberry Black Currant
Strawberry Red Currant
Damson Orleans Plum

Pine Apple
Mora Cherry
Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated water forms a delicious beverage. The addition of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP Price, \$1 per Bottle
STRAWBERRY SYRUP
RASPBERRY VINEGAR
For imparting a delicious flavour to
A. S. WATSON'S
SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for
MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE
CORDIALS.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th August, at "Dunford," Mount Kelt, the wife of C. W. RICHARDS, of twins (daughters). [1028]

On the 8th instant, at No. 6, Hongkong Road, Shanghai, the wife of THOMAS BROWN, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1889.

A few weeks ago we took the liberty of suggesting to the local Government that it would be for the best interests of the colony if the hybrid institution known as the Sanitary Board were quietly suppressed; we now venture to say the time has arrived when that public laughingstock should be forcibly "jumped on" or otherwise summarily extinguished. The drainage system of the city is doubtless about as radically defective as it possibly could be, and we are quite prepared to believe that it is a standing menace to the health of the community, but better defective drains or no drains at all than these ever-recurring Sanitary Board squabbles, which disgrace the colony and degrade what ought to be a useful institution. If the Sanitary Board were a "Punch-and-Judy" debating society, specially holding meetings for the purpose of providing public amusement, we could both understand and appreciate the weekly antics which have become the scandal of the town; but when we find that it is all this important community possesses in the shape of a direct representation of their interests,

that it is our Municipal Council and numbers among its members several of our most prominent and best trusted citizens, we can only marvel that Governor Sir Vaux has not long since taken decisive steps for its abolition or suspension. Week after week these sanitary reformers, the men entrusted with safeguarding the health of Hongkong, have done nothing but indulge in vulgar squabbling and offensive mutual recriminations, until affairs generally have reached such a pitch that an influential section of the community have been compelled in self-defence to convene a public meeting at the City Hall in order to give effect to their grievances.

We feel bound to say plainly that the failure of the Sanitary Board to answer the purposes for which it was originally instituted: has been solely owing to the obstructive policy of the official members. These gentlemen, although the paid servants of the public, have never been able to identify themselves with public interests; they have been Government officials first and members of the Sanitary Board afterwards. It is needless to go far back for proofs in support of this contention; the meeting of Wednesday last furnishes conclusive evidence of the utter incapacity of the Government phalanx to be of any assistance whatever in the carrying out of municipal reforms. The late Surveyor-General (Mr. J. M. Price) was an official obstructionist of the most pronounced type who was never troubled with inconvenient scruples, but he was a man of considerable ability and tact, and exercised some discretion in his relations with the Sanitary Board. His successor, Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, would appear to be an official fossil whose ideas cannot get beyond routine and red tape, and who knows nothing of the art of conducting public business. In the squabbles between Mr. FRANCIS, Q.C., and Mr. BROWN at Wednesday's meeting, the learned barrister was always in the right and the honorable the Surveyor General always in the wrong. The precious minute of Mr. Cooper, a subordinate officer of the Sanitary Board, was undoubtedly of an insolent character, and Mr. FRANCIS was perfectly justified in expressing an opinion to that effect. But Mr. Brown, who is evidently one of the starched namby-pamby tribe of officials, must needs protest against plain speaking and then foolishly indulged in some childish twaddle about it being desirable to treat "officials" with moderation and gentlemanly consideration, to which the bellicose Q.C. very properly replied: "Yes, so long as they deserve it." The sooner the Hon. SAMUEL BROWN, Mr. COOPER, and all others similarly placed, understand that they are paid their salaries by the Hongkong community and are servants to the public, the better will it be for all concerned. The Civil Service sham is nearly played out, and the sorely tried temper of the residents of this colony is scarcely likely to tolerate much longer the ignorance, arrogance, and utter indifference to public wants which have for so long characterised certain sections of the official class. If His Excellency the Governor does not see fit to interfere and instruct Mr. Brown and his satellites in their duties and responsibilities, we would again strongly urge the unofficial members of the Sanitary Board to decline to further associate themselves with the farcical programme of this local "Limekiln Club."

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TELEGRAMS.

THE KAISER GRATIFIED.
LONDON, August 7th.

The Emperor of Germany has been much gratified by his reception, and has consented to prolong his stay until Friday.

"COLONEL" VICTORIA.
The Queen has received the deputation from her regiment of Prussian Dragoon Guards.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Our article on "The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank" is unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner *Glenfinlas*, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning.

A REGULAR meeting of Penance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

HELEN CHALMERS, the daughter of the great Scotch divines, lives in one of the lowest wynds in Edinburgh. She has given her life to the rescue of the "fallen," and going out every night with a lantern ever returns until she can bring one or more unfortunates home with her.

We regret to learn, says the *Wai-yan*, that, owing to the receipt of the Imperial edict yesterday, transferring him to the Government-Generalship of Hunan and Hophu, Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has ordered the stoppage of the whole of the works that had been inaugurated by him in the Canton province.

The Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March "In the Glenning" Wintonshire.
The "Maiden" Boats.
The "Maiden" Boats.
The "Maiden" Boats.
The "Maiden" Boats.
The "Maiden" Boats.
The "Maiden" Boats.
The "Maiden" Boats.
The "Maiden" Boats.
The "Maiden" Boats.

THE steamship *Arratoon Apar* left Calcutta this morning for Hongkong.

THE *Perak Government Gazette* of August and says:—"The Inspector of Mines has been on a visit to Selama, where a tin lode is being worked by a Hongkong Company. He found outcrops on the hills betokening other lodes around. The Company's operations were hampered by a heavy flow of water in the workings, which at present makes head against the whips and buckets in play pending the arrival of pumping machinery."

THE Police force is sustaining very heavy losses this year, by death and departure. Within the last two months no less than four men have died, the latest being P.C. Parker, a young Dumfries man who had been out here about two years. He was stationed at Yau-ma-tei, and became ill with fever on Sunday. He was taken to the Civil Hospital, his temperature then being over 108 degrees. After several fluctuations he died this morning, and was buried this afternoon in the presence of a large number of his comrades. This remittent fever is getting something terrible in the various out-stations.

LAST Friday a man in Chinese Kowloon, having sold a garden behind the city for a large sum of money, some bad characters from Hongkong thought that they would relieve him of his superfluous cash. Accordingly the same night eight of them called at the garden, but it so happened that the owner was in Kowloon city, and the robbers only fell across the three watchmen who usually guarded the place. After a short struggle the watchmen were overpowered, but being disappointed of the larger game, the robbers made away with all the live stock, including thirty chickens and a dozen ducks, as well as literally stripping every rag from the watchmen's persons. Also appropriating by way of pasture three guns, a revolver, and two spears that lay handy on the ground. When the owner came to the garden the next morning he found the place unaccountably deserted, but on stricter search being made discovered all three of the watchmen ensconced behind some bundles of straw, with nothing on them but the clothes they were born in.

We find this in the *N. C. Daily News*:—"An Englishman writes to us from Macao, that the only invitation he has received this summer in that city of the dead was the following on the 26th July:

"The Club of Servants in the employ of British residents in Macao has requested the undersigned to circulate an invitation to inspect the new Club House, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

(Sgd.) JAS. R. COULTHARD,
To H.E. the Governor, His Lordship the Chief Justice, and so on.

He adds:—"As the monthly subscription is a tenth of the members' wages, one wonders whether British Consuls are, among their many duties, to lend their countenance and support to institutions which will only tend to encourage gambling and extravagance among the native servants, and whether they are altogether well-advised in requesting the attendance of the highest functionaries of a colony, including the Governor himself, at a reunion of servants. Can bathos father go?"

A VERY curious and considerably complicated case has been occupying the attention of the Acting Chief Justice during the last three days. It was, briefly, an application made by Shang Him Yung, and Yu Hok Lin, the former a Chinese naval lieutenant and the latter his wife, against Mr. Creasy Ewens, as manager of the *Shang Him Yung Cement Company, Limited*, for a mandamus to compel the defendant to register them as owners of 270 shares in that company, which he had refused to do, and as an alternative, \$15,000 damages were claimed. Mr. Robinson, instructed by Mr. Stokes, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Ewens and Reece, defended. The plaintiff's case was that they gave one Yu Sui Wan, brother to the female plaintiff, who was a Chinese clerk in the defendant's office, certain money to invest. Among other intricate transactions the shares in question were rebought, and after the Company had gone through several changes of name, plaintiffs found that they were not registered as the owners of the shares. On applying to be so registered they were refused, Yu Sui Wan, the brother, alleging that they were his. Formal evidence having been given of the plaintiff's right, Yu Sui Wan, the real defendant, was called, and categorically denied the plaintiff's right to the shares. He repudiated his own handwriting on various documents, made a variety of warring statements, and only reluctantly admitted a lot of daily incidents in his past career. He said Mr. Ewens paid him \$6,000 a year, and that he himself, from starting a penicillin clerk, was worth \$150,000. On the hearing the morning being prevaricated, and after a while Mr. Francis agreed to let the plaintiffs take judgment, with \$7,700 damages. His Lordship then said that he would not deal with the witness under his own summary powers, but would order the papers to be impounded and handed over to the Public Prosecutor, who would take further steps. It has since been reported that this phenomenal lawyer's assistant has decamped, a warrant being out for his arrest.

GOLD mining, says a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in many minds still associated with a flannel-shirted, long-boated, "flying class" of doubtful manners, who, with pick, shovel and pan, found fortunes in the bill streams of the Far West or of the land of the kangaroo. But this race of miners is rapidly becoming as extinct as the redskins of California or the black boy of Australia. As the superficial deposits which attracted the pioneers were exhausted the aid of machinery and science became essential, and a new order of things began, introducing the capitalist, the chemist, and the engineer. Moreover, in their haste to get rich, and with their rough-and-ready appliances, the early diggers only worked the richest ground and passed over tons—scores—of stuff that, with modern methods, would pay handsomely. To convey an idea of the perfection which has been attained in some of the processes of to-day one illustration will suffice. During a quarter's (three months) working last year, the alluvial deposits of Daylesford, Victoria, some 35,500 tons of gravel were treated and gave an average yield of 1875 grains of gold, of all this enormous mass of material dug, passed through the apparatus and re-deposited, only one eighteen hundred and fourteenth part was of value, the other 1875 parts being useless. In other words, suppose an acre of land 15 feet deep to be turned over, broken up to the minutest proportions, and bodily removed, in order that it might be made to yield up its hidden treasure in the form of fine dust, the whole of which could be easily held in a small coat of dust. And this is accomplished presumably at a cost which is a reasonable margin of profit. These results are altogether unparalleled in any other kind of metal mining. As a rule the metal ore forms the bulk of the mass treated. Thus, from often constitutes 75 per cent. of the mineral, lead 85 to 87 per cent., copper 78 to 98 per cent., and silver 85 to 99 per cent., while the gold in the case quoted only amounted to 0.0018, or a little over one ten thousandth part of one per cent.

A METEORITE weighing over two hundred catties, is reported to have fallen last month in a village a few miles west of Chefoo.

A LARGE passenger junk upset yesterday in the middle of the Harbour, in a squall, but the sail kept it from turning turtle, and all aboard were saved.

ADVISED from Achien published in the *Penang Independent* of the 3rd August, state that the recent battle with the Achinese there proved indecisive. The Dutch evacuated the fort they had captured from the enemy with such heavy loss. The Achinese show a bold front, and are shortly expected to make another attack.

THE PEAK SANITATION.

Between twenty and thirty of the tenants and dwellers in high places in the Colony assembled at the City Hall this afternoon, to enter a vigorous protest against the fiery untamed stinks at the Peak, and see what should be done to H.E. the Governor, as the responsible party. Mr. E. Macintosh presided, and by way of opening the proceedings briefly recapitulated the circumstances which led up to the meeting. He said that Mr. Ede wrote to the Government early in April to complain of the state of the drainage at the Peak, and that letter was followed by further correspondence, recently published. The business of that meeting was to decide whether the expression of opinion by the residents should be made by letter or through a deputation. In asking them to ventilate their views on the matter he pointed out that, important as was the drainage question, that of the water supply was even more so. After a painful pause, Mr. Ede suggested that a deputation should be appointed—Mr. Whitehead named the Hon. J. J. Kewick, Hon. B. Layton, Messrs. Noble, Ede, Leigh E. Macintosh, and Dr. Canlie. Mr. Francis seconded, with Sanitary Board speech. He thought they should express an opinion for the guidance of the deputation, and said that since the present system was not being properly carried out it would better revert to the old system, which smelt less. Nothing long pause succeeded these remarks, which was not broken until the proposition was put. It was carried unanimously. The Chairman then invited Mr. Granville Sharp to favor the deputation with his views. Mr. Sharp was strongly in favor of a generous water supply at the Peak. After naming various desirable points of storage, he mentioned that they could not live up there without water. They wanted a large supply to flush the pipes thoroughly, and that they could have if the surface water was allowed to go down. He agreed with those who charged the smells and sickness to the new system of drainage. Mr. Francis begged to fly in the face of the Colonial Secretary's statement that the Sanitary Board had neglected the matter. The members had all read the letter, and asked for official information about the new main drainage scheme which the Government wanted to inaugurate at the Peak. They were told to call and ask the Acting Surveyor-General, Mr. Cooper, and as that was entirely useless, since they as a Board required formal plans and reports to put on record before asking the Peak residents to adopt any system, the matter dropped. Mr. Ede thought that the deputation ought to be primed with a professional report before going to the Governor. His Excellency knew their general grievance, and had asked for details. He moved therefore that Mr. Leigh be asked to draw a report on the drainage and water system, and make as many suggestions as he could for a hundred dollars. Mr. Dalrymple seconded, and it was agreed to. Mr. Leigh promised to do so, and the meeting terminated on that understanding.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MACAOESE.

The following observations on the above subject will be read with interest by many of our readers, being the last literary effort of the late Professor Hart-Milner:—

The short editorial published in the *Hongkong Telegraph* the other day on affairs Macaoese would appear to have set the press of the Holy City all ablaze. The writer of the article is taxed by that semi-official bully—the *Independent*—with a deliberate intention of depreciating the *Cyclopaedia Portuguesa*; the *Corralto* then took up the cudgel in defence of the noble race of Lusitanians who are alleged to have civilized the Far East, and now the Shanghai *Progress* follows suit by indulging in a torrent of acrimonious abuse on account of references to the extraordinary increase of the Lusitanian community in our midst, an increase which is not accompanied, as it ought to be, by any corresponding signs of intellectual and social progress. It would be a very easy task to refute the uncalculated assertions and hold up to ridicule the rash attacks of these three precious organs of Portuguese public opinion, but a cursory perusal of the two papers named is sufficient to deter anybody from wasting valuable time with such degenerate specimens of journalism. The *Independents* and *Corralto* are purely and simply mouthpieces for the propagation of personal abuse and recrimination, and are consequently beyond the pale of respectable discussion. Not so the Shanghai *Progress*.

In a recent issue the last-named journal grapples with the editorial in the *Telegraph* above alluded to, and attempts a refutation of the above assertion in that article which scandalises the *Progress*, is an allusion to the shady elements which entered into the composition of the primitive population of the Holy City. It being an undeniable fact that a mixed race has been perpetuated there during the three centuries of Portuguese occupation, one has to go to history to find the manner in which it has been gradually formed. Sir Lingard, the historian of Macao from the foundation of the colony to 1834, has given some valuable information on the subject, as the following lines will show:—"If what a grave historian (Portuguese) asserts be true, and there is no ground to impeach his veracity, the prisons of Portugal were now and then emptied, and the vicious tenants, and even culprits who should have finished their careers at the galleys, were sent on board the royal fleets to serve in India, we shall have less reason to shudder at the enormities perpetrated by the Portuguese in many parts of Asia. Some of this unholy stock, respecting neither friends nor foes, seized every opportunity to enrich the commanders and their hordes. They were at times pirates or smugglers, and at times strolling merchants. Several of this contaminated caste settled, no doubt, at Macao, with men of more correct feelings. By this mixture, those who had reluctantly run the race of vice, were by good example recalled to the comforts of social life, which were soon enhanced by nuptial ties. Malay, Chinese, Japanese and other women became their partners in wretched and mothers to a generation, the descendants of whom are perhaps still members of the community of Macao. It would be useless quoting other portions of this author's view of the period of concubinage, which antedated that of wedlock between the first Portuguese settlers, and the fair Celestials who inhabited the rock of Macao, but the opinion that the origin of the crossed race was anything but a respectable one, can hardly be controverted in the light of history. The assertion that many

of the representatives of that race were the direct descendants of the roving gentlemen buccanniers of the sixteenth century, was certainly not intended to mean that all the Far Eastern Portuguese are the lineal descendants of such a stock. There must have been, and no doubt are, many exceptions, but there can be very little doubt about the masses.

The *Progress* next blames the writer of the article for stating that the influx of Portuguese immigrants into Hongkong is such as to demand repressive measures on the part of the British Government. The *Telegraph* writer was absolutely correct in his contention, and the ridiculous palliation used by the Shanghai paper, that the colonisation of the unhealthy island of Hongkong is exclusively due to the Portuguese, cannot for a moment be admitted. This is an adulteration of facts that can only come from an unscrupulous or a very ignorant writer. The Portuguese have been colonising Macao for over three centuries; yet look at that dead-and-alive city! Does it exhibit any signs of modern civilisation and progress? The few Portuguese who came over to Hongkong early in the 'forties' were mostly refugees from the battalion of Macao. They managed to get employment here, and owing to their habits, a few of them acquired a competency. Their successors of to-day are men of quite another stamp. Profligate and reckless, they barely manage to earn their livelihood, spending most of their spare time in the noxious pleasure of gambling and in the childish habit of churchoing. A community thus constituted gives no guarantee of future improvement and progress. As a status in status, they are prone to degenerate into an element of opposition to British interests in the colony. They are already more or less gifted with the spirit of Anglophobia, and the sooner they learn their duties as citizens, remembering that they are aliens and intruders, the better for their future prospects.

J. L. HART-MILNER.

CANTON.

(FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, August 15th.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung received his marching orders from Peking to-day. The bearer of the Imperial edict arrived this afternoon and on reaching the Vice-regal Yamen received a salute of nine guns in honour of the Emperor. All the gates from the one immediately facing the front wall of the court-yard to those inside, numbering four, to the very *arcades* of the Yamen, were thrown open at the sound of the first volley, and the Imperial Courier, a military officer, alighting from his horse, was met by the Viceroy in full court dress—not the robes one sees at official wear on ordinary occasions, but with hat, coat and boots entirely different. The hat had a button neither round nor oval, but in the shape of an oblong prism, and about one inch in length. The plume seemed glued down to the head-gear, instead of flowing, as is usually the case. The Viceroy's robes were richly embroidered, and he had on what looked exceedingly like a Chinese lady's petticoats. The boots, instead of having the usual pointed shape, were square-toed, and reminded one of those used in Chinese theatricals.

Having greeted the Imperial Courier, the Viceroy escorted the representative of China's Majesty into the T'ai-tang, or Great Hall of Justice, where a table was set with incense and candles facing northwards. The Courier then walked up to the front of the table and took out, from within the folds of his dress, the Imperial edict, gorgeous in yellow satin, and with averted face, unfurled the roll in front of the Viceroy. Suddenly every one present, from the Viceroy himself down to the meanest of his suite, fell down in adoration. Then came the *San Kwei Chiu Kiao*, or Nine prostrations, at the end of which, while still on their knees, the Imperial Courier read out the Imperial commands in a sonorous if somewhat sing-song style. This ended, the Viceroy rose and, taking the Imperial edict with both hands, took the place of the Courier and raised it aloft. The Courier went through the same ceremony as the Viceroy, and having done so, retired, not a word having been spoken. He retired, not by the big gates, but by a side door (according to his rank), as all the respect shown was not to the bearer but to the despatch he bore.

The Courier, having been conducted to the quarters provided for him, Chang Chih-tung, having taken off his court robes, immediately summoned to conclave his personal officers, and the *fat* has now gone forth that all works in embryo or in progress are to be forthwith stopped, dating from the 6th instant. And so the works in connection with the Mint, of which so much has been expected, are to be stopped, and the bunding of the Canton River along the northern shore of the city, a considerable portion of which has already been completed, must also be suspended. The Kowloon-Canton Railway project also temporarily *fat* through, but with the reservation, as I am informed, that the works are only suspended pending the arrival of the new Viceroy, His Excellency Li Hung-chang, to whom Chang Chih-tung will recommend the continuance of these works. If the new Viceroy assents, well and good, if not, then farewell to progress and a general holiday for all! The general opinion is, however, that under the spur of the progressive Grand Secretary, Li Hung-chang, not only will these works be continued, but further improvements will be forthcoming.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The *Kwang Pao* states that while the Pin-yi Magistrate was hearing a case of kidnapping the other day, half a dozen men came and produced a petition to the effect that the two prisoners had been guilty of the same crime for a long time, during which period a great many men had been kidnapped and sent abroad. The prisoners, however, said that the persons in question had not been kidnapped, but had been voluntary emigrants, and that they themselves were only brokers in the affair. They begged the Magistrate to allow a remand, during which they would write to the emigrants and ask them to subscribe to a petition stating the true facts of the case. This was allowed by the Magistrate, and the Chinese paper concludes with the remark that the future of emigrant brokers would be anything but pleasant if it so happened that the Magistrate had refused a remand, or a remand being allowed, the defendants could not procure the necessary evidence from the emigrants.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Russia has presented large tracts of land to its Mussulman subjects in Kabarda, to which they formerly resorted before conflict with Turkey.

July 24th.

When asked in the Commission Court to give information as to the resources of the Land

League, the amounts of money and whence they came, Mr. Parnell declined to give any information whatever on the subject.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent says that Ex-King Milan has been advised by Austria and Germany to endeavour to recover supreme power in Serbia so as to counteract Russian influence and intrigue, the rapid development of which is now so much to be feared.

A *Times* telegram says that a remarkable instance of the nefarious dealings of Russia in Serbia has just come to light, it having been discovered that the former country has been, and is still, making free grants of arms to the members of the party favouring Russia in Belgrade and the outlying districts of Serbia.

July 25th.

During the sitting of the Methodist Conference at Sheffield yesterday, a petition, signed by missionaries and worshippers connected with the Methodist Mission churches in Madras, was presented, praying for an enquiry into the allegations and charges made against the missionaries in India, and more especially in the southern part of India, in which the Methodist Mission is most interested. The Conference resolved to appoint a Special Committee to fully investigate the matter.

In view of the situation in the Balkan Peninsula, Austria has decided on the immediate augmentation of her army. All the infantry corps are to be placed on a war footing, but the cavalry is to be reduced by thirty-six regiments, who are to be drafted into other branches of the service.

Ex-King Milan of Serbia, who is now in Belgrade, has become reconciled to the Metropolitan, Michael, a fact which confirms the suspicions existing in Austria that his abdication was a pre-arranged affair; and the consequence of an arrangement privately effected at the instance of Russia to bring about her own ends. It is now thought certain that King Milan will re-ascend the throne, not in response, however, to the entreaties of Austria and Germany, but as part of a Russian arrangement, and under Russian auspices.

BOMBAY, July 26th.

Further questions were asked in the House of Commons last evening with regard to the position of the mamlatars in the Deccan who had been connected with the recent scandals. Sir John Gorst said that Lord Cross was awaiting the receipt of Lord Reay's despatch, which is now understood to be on its way from India, before finally deciding the course which must be adopted consistently with the undertaking given to induce them to give evidence.

The disturbed condition of Crete is becoming daily more serious. Telegrams in this morning's papers report the outbreak of fresh *emules* which have become general throughout the island. The cry is now for British protection, and this is widely increasing.

LONDON, July 26th.

At the sitting of the Parnell Commission yesterday the hearing of the evidence was closed, and an adjournment over the Long Vacation, that is, till October 24th, was agreed upon. Sir Henry James intimated that on the re-assembling of the Court he would address their lordships on the whole case; and when asked as to the probable length of time he would occupy, he replied that he could not undertake to say all that was necessary on the varied issues of the subject in less than ten days.

Extraordinary divisions have arisen in regard to the question of the Royal grants, and feeling runs very high, the subject occupying almost the whole of public attention just now. There is a phenomenal majority of the House of Commons, comprising the Parnellite party, the Unionists, Mr. Gladstone and upwards of a score of Liberals, who support the Government proposal to give £60,000 a year to the Prince of Wales in lieu of dowries for his children, on the basis recommended by the Select Committee of the House. Some Tories will abstain from voting when the question comes to a division. The Radicals are highly incensed at what they term the Parnellite desertion, and densely crowded mass meetings are now being daily held, at which resolutions condemning the Government proposal are submitted and adopted.

July 27th.

General Boulanger is now thing of his stay in London, and has resolved to visit America. He will shortly leave for the United States *via* Liverpool.

The House of Lords last night the Earl of Northbrook called the attention of the House to the shrinkage in silver, and moved that correspondence on the matter between the Secretary of State and the Indian Government be printed and laid on the table. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. H. S. King, M.P., in the House of Commons last night, called attention to the excessive rates of postage from Great Britain to India, as compared with those from Great Britain to Australia, and asked the Postmaster-General whether there was a possibility of any reduction. Mr. Raskin replied that the provisions of the revised French and Italian tariffs precluded the possibility of reduction.

In the House of Commons last night a protracted debate took place on the question of Royal Grants, when Mr. Labouchere moved as an amendment that the House refuse the payment of the grants as recommended by the Committee, on the ground that Her Majesty is sufficiently rich to provide dowries for her grandchildren, without making further demands on the public purse. The House divided on the amendment, which was lost by 308 votes against 118.

Mr. Morley will bring forward a motion, on Monday next, objecting to any increase in the burdens of the people without the assurance that no further grants will be made to the Royal Family. The Gladstonian Liberals generally will give their support to the motion.

The Princess Louise, whose marriage with the Earl of Fife is to be celebrated to-day, has received an enormous number of wedding presents. The morning papers put the number at six hundred, and their value at one-sixth of a million pounds sterling.

July 28th.

The marriage of the Princess Louise to the Duke of Fife was celebrated yesterday in the private Chapel, Buckingham Palace, which was magnificently decorated and presented an imposing appearance. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated. The King of the Hellenes, the Crown Prince of Greece, the King and Queen of Denmark, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and all the members of the Royal Family now in England were present, and the office was filled with full extent. The Shah was unavoidably absent. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Queen heartily kissed the bride. The bridemaids were the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, the Princess Victoria of Teck, the Princess Alice of Albany, the Princess Alix of Hesse, and the Princess Victoria Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. The display in the streets was not of a brilliant description; and unfortunately the day was dull.

The division lists on the debate on the Royal Grants show that 50 Irish Nationalists and 36 Gladstonian Liberals voted in support of the Government proposal.

Paris, July 29th.

Out of twelve hundred canons, General Boulanger was elected only to twenty.

The elections for Council-General are virtually over; General Boulanger has won twenty-two and the Conservatives have won twenty-six republican seats.

LONDON, July 30th.

In the House of Commons last night a debate took place on Mr. Morley's amendment to the report of the Royal Grants Committee. The House afterwards divided, with the result that the amendment was rejected by a majority of 221 votes, 355 having voted against, whilst only 134 voted in favor of the amendment; Sir William Harcourt and the leaders of the Opposition voted with the minority.

The Shah of Persia had a farewell audience of the Queen at Osborne yesterday, and afterwards started for Paris.

Doctor Tanner has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for assaulting Inspector Stephens in May last, and to three months for defying the Court.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JELEBU.

MR. W. DUNMAN ON THE WAR PATH.

Mr. W. Dunman, the manager of the Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd., sends the following indictment of the Government officials of Sungai Ujong to the *Straits Times*, which we print without comment:

That outsiders see most of the game is generally acknowledged to be a wise saw, and here is a case in point.

Some time ago the leader gave a resume of the report on the State of Sungai Ujong, which we now follow includes Jelebu. Of course the report, viewed by a casual observer, looks well enough, so it may be as well to point out the following facts:

The Jelebu report was omitted altogether. It is public property, and should have appeared with the rest. It touches on matters of the annexation, which might as well be left out, so evidently thinks the Resident of Sungai Ujong. It is beyond question that the Jelebu was coerced into an unwilling consent to be annexed, and the understanding that the Datu Pengulu, Collector, and another were to have seats in the Sungai Ujong Council. Is it likely that they would otherwise have consented? Anyhow the Resident has gone back on his word.

The Jelebu accounts however are printed, but, unfortunately, do not balance, a pretty state of things for a Government office.

As the Jelebu Road constructed by Hill and Rathbone, we are told that the "fine for non-compliance of contract, \$100 per week, was done, which here takes the form of, principally, dysentery, fever and ber-beri; so, of course, such an institution is not only a boon but an absolute necessity." Some days back I sent in three of the Company's *sinkies* for treatment. I found that both the hospital attendants were absent on leave, one to fetch his family, the other giving as an excuse that he had to bury a relative in Selangor. (I have heard this before in connection with Celestials). However, the hospital, with half a score of patients, was left to the tender mercies of a coolie, who absolutely knew nothing beyond that he had to give medicine out of a number of bottles, and so every facility was offered for the dysentery patient being dosed with Epsom salts, etc. Being an interested party, I had occasion to visit the hospital frequently, and lent the authorities quinine and chloroform, the Government physic having been safely locked up. After 24 hours, the bottles of medicine were finished, and for a week the patients were left there to die or hold on as luck might have it. I saw some lying on the ground, and some were without blankets. I had two other "coolies" with dysentery, but with no one to attend them. I did not send them in, and one of these died the following morning. I wrote down through the Collector to Mr. Paul, demanding in the cause of humanity, that something should be done, and received an answer that he did not consider the case required any extraordinary measures. Since then there have been two deaths to my knowledge; one body was left lying alongside of the other patients until decomposition had set in, and this fact was very apparent to any one in the building for some time as the two hospital attendants remain. I do not in any way blame the Resident, who, as we all know, has his hands very full, and is a thoroughly hard-working official.

A Chinese apothecary shop has now been started in Jelebu, and it is no wonder that they are doing a thriving trade.

Frequent complaints are made here about missing letters, one containing a cheque, which has never been presented to the Bank. But it is useless to ask that these matters should be sifted. They have a shelf of vast dimensions in Serampore.

We have now been without a surveyor for three months. Chinese are, I understand, mining on one of our concessions, and there is no competent person to see about it. Much of the sickness in Kuala Klawang may be attributed to the very bad state of the drains. As this is a matter of levels, nothing can be done without a surveyor. In spite of frequent enquiries, the result is nil.

One more grievance. Having been promised a mining concession in Jelebu by the Resident, both verbally and in writing, time and money being spent in prospecting and telegrams, and making arrangements with my principal, who is a member of an influential firm of high standing in London, the word and promise of a Government official of Mr. Paul's position is considered as nothing, and although a concession of 3,000 acres was granted to a Singapore firm, the authorities evidently try and get out of their promises in my case by subterfuge. Why should a concession be allowed to one firm and denied to others who are ready and in a position to introduce capital into the State? This can

scarcely be termed justice, neither is it impartial. Since this, Mr. Paul, I am told, has actually granted a concession of 2000 acres to a person in Sungai Ujong.

It is not advisable, as a rule, to rush into print, but when Government officials view such serious matters with such utter callousness and indifference, one must find other means to overcome the difficulty. So we must be thankful that there is a public press.

I imagine the Government will not be satisfied to allow such statements to be made public without causing an investigation. It is what we want, and I think it will, on examination, be scarcely found to be "idle gas."

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

The Paris *Herald* publishes a very caustic article on the relations of Great Britain to Egypt as seen from the French point of view. After saying that Khartoum is the key to Egypt, and that no British military man of any standing will admit that England cannot capture and hold Khartoum, the article goes on to say: "Diplomacy says if England wishes to remain in Egypt she must always be ready to take a little war out of her waistcoat pocket and show the world at large and France in particular that her presence in Egypt is necessary to protect the European community there, and as a safeguard of humanity and civilization. Humanity and civilization are words that have been pretty well exploited. If England has the courage of her opinions, then let her capture Khartoum and rule Egypt and North Africa as she does India, or else let her get out of it altogether. Let the Egyptians stew in their own juice, let France, Russia or Italy have their little game in Egypt, but at least do not let England do the dog in the manger."

Although coarsely stated, this probably fairly represents French public opinion regarding the occupation of Egypt by Great Britain. That country keeps too few soldiers in Egypt for an army, but too many to do only police duty. Her troops are not strong enough to conquer the rebels, and yet are in sufficient force to maintain British supremacy in that part of the country which is at peace and to keep other nations from dealing with Egypt on equal terms. France especially has a right to complain, for the relations between Egypt and France were intimately and extremely amicable until England interfered on behalf of her bondholders, and sent troops there ostensibly to act against the rebels, but really to enhance the value of the bondholders' security.

But however much France may object to England's dog-in-the-manger policy in Egypt, she will do nothing but protest. Egypt is certainly not worth a war with Great Britain, especially at this time when the clouds lie dark and heavy along the horizon of continental Europe, and the storm of war may burst at any moment. It would be suicidal for France to become involved in war with England, not because she could not hold her own with England, but because it would be the signal for an attack by other foes whom she could less easily resist. Nor is there any danger of England taking the first step toward war with France. She is not prepared for war and is vulnerable at too many points. She will take her scolding from France as good as grace as possible and will perhaps make some change in her Egyptian policy, but only under the greatest provocation will she be tempted into war.—S. F. Chronicle.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

15th August, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.	Dir.	Force	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.	Dir.	Force
Wai-kei-wook	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Tai-kei	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Nagasaki	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Shanghai	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Hongkong	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Amoy	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Swatow	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Keelung	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Keelung	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Keelung	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1

16th August, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.	Dir.	Force	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Bar.	Dir.	Force
Wai-kei-wook	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Tai-kei	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Nagasaki	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Shanghai	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Hongkong	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Amoy	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Swatow	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Keelung	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Keelung	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1
Keelung	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1	SE	80.5	75	30.0	100	1

At 2 p.m. on the 15th directions were issued to take down the Ball. Gradients are moderate for south-east winds. Cloudy, warm, and damp weather prevails.

At 2 p.m. on the 15th directions were issued to take down the Ball. Gradients are moderate for south-east winds. Cloudy, warm, and damp weather prevails.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(By Mr. Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co's Register.)

To-day.		
Barometer—9 a.m.	30.0	74
Barometer—1 p.m.	30.0	73
Barometer—4 p.m.	30.0	73
Thermometer—9 a.m.	60.0	85
Thermometer—1 p.m.	60.0	85
Thermometer—4 p.m.	60.0	85
Thermometer—9 a.m.	60.0	85
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Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—179 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—75 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Mica Steamship Co.—\$41 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—137½ per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$101.

Indo-Chinese Steam Navigation Company, Limited—10 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$273 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$109 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$124 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$16 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 R—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantana Mining Co.—\$24 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$173 per share, ex. div., sales and sellers.

Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$550 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Songhai Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.

Crookshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par., nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$14 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$134 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, buyers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Jebeu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$31 per share, sellers.

The Shamene Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 30/1
Bank Bills, on demand 30/1
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 30/1
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 30/1
Credits at 4 months' sight 30/1
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 30/1

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 3.81
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.90
On Demand 3.90

ON INDIA T. T. 224½
On Demand 224½

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72
Private, 30 days' sight 73.

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
(Allowance, Tels. 80.)

NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest \$517½
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest \$520
NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest \$527½
NEW PATNA (second choice) per chest \$575
NEW BENGAL (without choice) per chest \$503½
NEW BENGAL (bottom) per chest \$510
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$550
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$500
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$475

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per Fort Fairy, str., for Vancouver, B.C.—56 packages Merchandise. For Victoria, B.C.—50 cases Oil, 5 cases Opium, and 18 packages Merchandise. For Portland—200 bags Rice, 137 bales Gunnies, and 224 packages Merchandise. For New Westminster—50 bags Rice, and 192 packages Merchandise. For Toronto—10 packages Merchandise. For New York—16 bales Raw Silk, and 27 packages Merchandise.

Per City of Rio de Janeiro, str., for Yokohama—1,153 bags Sugar, and 3,394 packages Merchandise. For Francisco—4,800 bags Rice, 60 bags Beans, 20 bags Sugar, 470 boxes Nut Oil, 60 cases Nutmegs, 20 cases Silks, 10 boxes Prepared Opium, 30 bags Pepper, 300 bales Hemp, 251 bales Gunnies, 3,547 packages Merchandise, and 25 packages Matting. For Honolulu—36 packages Merchandise. For La Libertad—3 cases Silks, and 1 case Merchandise. For Panama—1,700 bags Rice, 8 cases Silks, and 153 packages Merchandise. For Baltimore—1 packages Matting. For New York—11 packages Matting, 15 cases Silks, and 260 bales Raw Silk.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Rohilla*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 13th instant at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 18th.

THE INDIAN MAILED.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wing-sang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 15th instant, and is expected here on the 21st.

The steamer *Arcton* *Apar*, left Calcutta for this port this morning.

THE CANADIAN MAILED.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Abyssinia*, with the Canadian mail, from Vancouver, left Yokohama on the 12th instant for Kobe and Hongkong.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 9th instant for Yokohama and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The 'Union' line steamer *Northern*, from Antwerp and Hamburg, left Singapore on the 9th instant, and is expected here on the 16th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Shanghai*, from London, left Singapore on the 12th instant at 5 p.m., and is expected here on the 18th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Hector*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 20th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

INGRAMAN, German steamer, 874, R. T. Maas-mann; 15th August.—Chiffo 9th August, Beans.—Wieler & Co.

FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, T. Hall, 15th August.—Tamsui, Amoy, and Swatow 14th August, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

ROBERT S. BERNARD, British bark, 1,200, M. J. Andrews, 15th August.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th June, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

NINGPO, German steamer, 762, F. Schulz, 16th August.—Shanghai 13th August, General.—Siemssen & Co.

NESTOR, British steamer, 1,269, Elder, 16th August.—Liverpool 29th June, and Singapore 9th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

HIDEYOSHI MARU, Japanese steamer, 466, A. Murray, 16th August.—Port Cockburn 12th August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

YKISHIN, Chinese steamer, 773, Blethen, 16th August.—Whampoa 16th August, General.—M. S. N. Co.

AMOV, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 16th August.—Whampoa 16th August, General.—Siemssen & Co.

JOHANN, German steamer, 428, H. Birge, 16th August.—Hohow 14th August, General.—Wieler & Co.

ALWING, German steamer, 400, Bendixen, 16th August.—Pakhoi 10th August, and Hohow 13th, General.—Wieler & Co.

VALKYRIE, British bark, 493, Baikie, 16th August.—Freemantle 13th July, Sandal-wood.—Order.

GOLIAH, Siamese bark, 541, Jas. Kent, 16th August.—Bangkok 2nd August, Rose Wood.—Chinese.

ALICIA, Hawaiian bark, 607, J. Brodhurst, 16th August.—Albany, West Australia, 10th July, Sandalwood.—Order.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Ashington, British steamer, for Saigon.
Diamant, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Amoy, German steamer, for Ningpo, &c.
Thales, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Hidoyoshi Maru, Japanese steamer, for Port Cockburn.
Hedvig, British bark, for Foochow.
Nestor, British steamer, for Foochow.

DEPARTURES.

August 15, *Proponis*, British str., for Nagasaki.
August 16, *Batavia*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
August 16, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
August 16, *Soochow*, British steamer, for Hohow, &c.
August 16, *Ion*, French bark, for San Francisco.
August 16, *Sungking*, British steamer, for Whampoa.
August 16, *Oscar Meyer*, German bark, for Amoy.
August 16, *Cheung Hui Teng*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
August 16, *Diamant*, British str., for Amoy, &c.
August 16, *Taiyang*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Nestor*, str., from Singapore, &c.—250 Chinese.

Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai.—25 Chinese.

Per *Formosa*, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mr. C. Kew, and 58 Chinese.

Per *Alwino*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—204 Chinese.

Per *Johann*, str., from Hohow.—300 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Diamant*, str., for Amoy, &c.—3 Europeans and 100 Chinese.

Per *Thales*, str., for Swatow, &c.—200 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Ashington*, str., for Saigon.—170 Chinese.

Per *Amoy*, str., for Ningpo, &c.—170 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Formosa* reports that she left Tamsui, Amoy, and Swatow on the 14th instant. Had fresh to strong southerly winds and heavy southerly swell with cloudy overcast weather.

The German steamship *Ningpo* reports that she left Shanghai on the 13th instant. Had light south-west winds to Tamsui; thence to port had southerly winds and squalls with rain showers and a high sea from south and south-west.

The British steamship *Nestor* reports that she left Liverpool on the 29th June, and Singapore on the 9th instant. Had moderate fine weather; thence to port had moderate gale from south-westward, with thick dirty weather and high confused sea.

The Hawaiian bark *Alida* reports that she left Albany, West Australia, on the 10th ultimo. After leaving port had light favorable winds mostly from the east to north-east, then hauling to the north-west, wind increasing, strong gale from the south-west off Cape Lewis. On the 16th hauling to the south, south-south-east and south-east, and fine weather with trade winds. On the 25th passed Java Head; on the 16th in company with the British bark *Valkyrie*, from Fremantle, W.A., to Hongkong 730 with the American ship *Harilla*, from Philadelphia to Shanghai. Captain Gibson of same ship reports heavy weather, and having lost one man from aloft during the passage. From Anjer had light south-east to south-west winds, up the Java Sea, and strong gales from the south-east in the China Sea, with very heavy rain squalls; on the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant barometer ranging from 29.30 to 29.55.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Wladivostok and Nicolajefsk.—Per *Pollux*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Ningpo and Shanghai.—Per *Amoy*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Chowfa*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Hohow and Haiphong.—Per *Elze*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Nestor*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Electra*, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Nizam*, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Thibet*, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India, &c., Bombay.—Per *Ganges*, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *Gallic*, on Monday, the 26th instant, at 0.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ACTIVA, German steamer, 389, Wulff, 6th Aug.,—Ilolo 2nd August, Ballast.—Wieler & Co.

ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,568, N. Trenn, 13th August.—Nagasaki 8th August, Coals.—Mitsui Bishi Colliery.

ASHINGTON, German steamer, 809, Zindel, 5th August.—Ilolo 31st July, Ballast.—Siemssen & Co.

BENARTY, British steamer, 1,111, L. Boutilier, 11th August.—Kobe 4th August, Coal and General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,050, F. W. Phillips, 11th August.—Bangkok 5th August, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

DEVAVONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 13th August.—Bangkok 8th August, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

ELZE, German steamer, 747, M. Jebson, 15th August.—Haiphong 12th August, and Hohow 14th, General.—A. R. Marty.

FAME, British steamer, 1,117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

GABRIEL, British steamer, 4,205, W. G. Pearce, 13th August.—San Francisco 20th July, and Yokohama 7th August, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. N. Co.

GHABRE, British steamer, 1,764, A. Scotland, 6th August.—Kobe 2nd August, Coals and General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

HALOONO, British steamer, 783, J. S. Roach, 9th August.—Tamsui 5th August, Amoy 7th, and Swatow 8th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

HESPERUS, German steamer, 1,136, L. Madsen, 16th August.—Hamburg, 13th Singapore 9th August, General.—Siemssen & Co.

MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,280, Sommers, 13th August.—Kutchinotzu 8th Aug., Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MILLFIELD, British steamer, 1,409, Chas. Kirby, 6th August.—Cardiff 21st June, Coal.—Borneo Co.

MONGKUT, British steamer, 860, Jas. Fowler, 13th August.—Bangkok 5th August, and Hohow 12th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

NIZAM, British steamer, 1,615, J. F. Greery, 12th August.—Bombay 25th July, and Singapore 5th August, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

POLLUX, German steamer, 859, Hellmerge, 12th August.—Odessa, and Singapore 4th Aug., General.—Melchers & Co.

THIBET, British steamer, 1,671, C. F. Preston, 14th August.—Yokohama 3rd August, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TIVERTON, British steamer, 1,743, R. White, head, 15th June.—put back.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALEXANDER YEATS, British ship, 1,298, J. W. Dunham, 2nd June.—New York 4th Dec., Petroleum.—Order.

AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bowne, 15th July.—Cardiff 6th March, Coal.—Order.

AUSTRALIA, British bark, 999, Wm. Harris, 11th June.—Manila 31st May, Ballast.—Order.

CHARON, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 28th June.—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

COMET, German ship, 1,664, R. Krippner, 21st July.—Cardiff 15th March, Coal.—Melchers & Co.

CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Luthrop, 17th June.—Anjer 1st June, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

ERLKENING, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination-hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.

GUSTAV OSCAR, German bark, 1,352, M. Lee-mann, 4th July.—Cardiff 15th Feb., Coal.—Melchers & Co.

HAYDN BROWN, British bark, 821, C. H. Havener, 21st July.—Ilolo 12th July, Ballast and Sapanwood.—Captain.

HEDVIG, British bark, 376, N. S. Soderman, 3rd August.—Tientsin 6th July, Bones.—Butterfield & Swire.

IRENE, American bark, 467, James W. Yates, 11th July.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th May, Coal.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

JOSKEPHUS, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

MABEL TAYLOR, British ship, 1,298, C. E. Dusha, 2nd June.—Cardiff 6th December, Coal.—Melchers & Co.

MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, Pendleton, 12th June.—Ilolo 28th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

NARWHAL, British ship, 1,327, Weston, 4th June.—Kobe 12th May, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

OMEGA, British bark, 480, Brown, 2nd August.—Yokohama 4th June, Ballast.—Order.

RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thomdike, 2d June.—Newcastle 17th April, Coal.—Wieler & Co.

SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,289, Chas. H. Tabbot, Newcastle, N.S.W., May 21st, Coal.—Captain.

VELOCITY, British bark, 490, R. Martin, 20th May.—Honolulu 28th March, General.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

VIOLANT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 4th July.—Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

WHAMPOA.

FUEHUI, Chinese steamer, 1,504, A. Croad, 14th August.—Shanghai 10th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

SUMOKIANG, British steamer, 904, G. H. Glasdon, 15th August.—Swatow 14th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Northern	Hamburg	August 16th	Russell & Co.
Rohilla	London	August 18th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Shanghai	London	August 18th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hector	Liverpool	August 20th	Butterfield & Swire.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	August 20th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Wingsang	Calcutta	August 21st	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Glenfinlas	London	August 22nd	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Arratoon Apar	Calcutta	September 1st	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Ganges	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 24th, at noon.
London (direct)	Shanghai	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Sept. 14, noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Diomed	Butterfield & Swire.	August 24th.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Preussen	Melchers & Co.	Aug. 28th, at 4 p.m.
Bremen, via Hamburg	Electra	Siemssen & Co.	Aug. 19th, at noon.
City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Sept. 19th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	Gadic	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Aug. 29th, at noon.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. & C.	Abyssinia	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
Australian Ports, via F.	Goalpara	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About August 17th.
Sourabaya, via Spore, &c.	Thibet	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 20th, at noon.
Straits and Bombay	Nestor	Butterfield & Swire.	Aug. 18th, daylight.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	Nizam	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 20th, daylight.
Yokohama, via Nag, &c.	Asagao	Mitsui Bishi Colliery.	About Aug. 19th.
Kobe	Sungking	Butterfield & Swire.	August 18th.
Shanghai	Shanghai	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Rohilla	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Hector	Hector	Butterfield & Swire.	August 22nd.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Amoy	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Swatow, Spore, Bangkok.	Chow Fa	Yuen Fat Hong	Aug. 18th, daylight.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

F. Blackhead & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
AND
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
FOR
THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS
CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

NOTICE.
JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.
JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

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NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS
are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1889.

NOTICE.
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D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1889.

SCOTT'S
EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
PALATABLE AS MILK.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and absorbed for a long time.

AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN, IT IS UNRIVALLED IN ITS RESULTS.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Agents for China and Hongkong
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co. (Limited)
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888.

Insurances.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or at death if previous (even if that event occurs during the first twelve months)—may be secured by a payment at the rate of—
£ 7 7 6 { per quarter if commenced at age (n.b.)25
£ 8 14 230
£ 10 11 235
£ 13 4 1040
£ 17 15 845
£ 27 12 650

AFTER the Policy has been three years in force—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured. For instance a man who had assured at 45, after five years' payments would be entitled to a Paid-up Policy for £500 free of future payments as explained in Prospectus.

Note—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fall and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th August, 1889. [992]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877
IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIEE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [132]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TAO SHU, Esq.